

Chapter 13: Paths to Power

Nation Building in the 17th & early 18th Centuries

Dutch and William III

didn't trust the monarchy of House of Orange, but when the Dutch had military problems, they allowed the House of Orange and especially William III of Orange to have militaryship.

- Dutch were doing okay until William died, so then they went back to being a republic.
- Netherlands allowed many different religions to live together in peace.

The Rise of Dutch Power

- Its economy was built on high urban consolidation, transformed agriculture, extensive trade and finance, and an overseas commercial empire.
- Dutch drained and reclaimed land from sea to use for farming, which helped their economy.
- Dutch fisherman dominated market for herring and dried fish.

The Rise of Dutch Power

- Other things that helped economy was: Dutch captains bought things at places and resold them at other places, which supported shipbuilding and ship supply industry, and the last thing was that they established major presence in East Asia, which required them to charter the Dutch East Indies Company, which replaced Portuguese dominance for Dutch.
- First Dutch only wanted to dominate spice trade but then they started making the spices themselves.

Dutch East Indies Company Picture



The Decline of Dutch Power

4 naval conflicts between England and the Dutch Republic in the 17th - 18th century. 1st (1652 - 54), 2nd (1665 - 67), & 3rd (1672 - 74) Anglo-Dutch Wars all arose from commercial rivalry between w/ England. Through victories England established its naval might. 4th Anglo-Dutch War (1780 - 84) broke out over Dutch interference in the American Revolution. By 1784 the Dutch Republic had declined dramatically in power and prestige.

Economic Decline

- Decline of the political influences followed the death of William III of Britain in 1702
- The Provinces prevented the emergences of another strong holder resulted in the naval supremacy slowly but surely passed on to Britain
- Fishing dropped and Dutch lost their technological superiority on shipbuilding
- Countries that'd traded w/ Dutch now traded directly w/ each other
- Disunity of the provinces hastened the economic decline and the same disunity prevented action to it

Dutch Wars

- There was a serious of conflicts between English & Dutch during mid 17th
- 1st 3 wars, stemming from commercial rivalry, all intended to redress the commercial imbalance between English & Dutch
- in the last 3 wars French interests played a key, primary role
- The wars were fought for the control over the sea and trade routes
- By the 4th war the Dutch armies were a shadow of their former selves and the English now had the upper hand in # of ships, and control over most trade that the Dutch used to possess

Finance Saved Dutch

- The United Provinces were saved from complete insignificant affairs in Europe because of their continual financial dominance.
- In the pass the Dutch banks continued to finance European trade, and Amsterdam stock exchange remained an important financial institution



Early Controversy Over Tobacco and Smoking

- Controversy over tobacco went back to the earliest European encounter with the plant, which was Native to the Americas
- The first Spanish missionaries associated smoking with religious practices and tried to stop Native Americans from using tobacco.



Early Controversy Over Tobacco and Smoking

- Christian Clergy throughout Europe denounced smoking as immoral, and Muslim clerics condemned the practice as contrary to Islam when it spread to Ottoman Empire
- Nonetheless, tobacco in pipes became popular



Taxes on Tobacco

- To discourage smoking, King James I's government put a high tax on tobacco
- When a brisk trade in smuggled tobacco developed, the government decided to lower the tax to a level where people need to seek to evade it
- Other European governments would also find tobacco a significant source of tax revenue



Declaration of Indulgence and Test Act



Parliament



Charles II

Declaration of Indulgence(1672)

- Charles II of England's attempt to extend religious liberty to protestant non conformists in his realm by suspending the execution of penal laws that punished people who refused to attend Church of England (recusants)
- English Parliament suspected that Charles favored Catholicism and forced him to withdraw the Declaration in favor of religious freedom and Parliament instituted the Test Act

Test Act

- In place of the Declaration of Indulgence the parliament instituted the first of the Test Acts(1673)
- Test Act - Series of English penal laws that served as a religious test for public office & imposed various civil disabilities on Roman Catholics and Non conformists
- Required all civil and military officials of crown to swear oath against transubstantiation and take oath of supremacy and allegiance to Church of England and receive the sacrament within 3 months after admittance to office
- No Roman Catholic or Non conformist, truly loyal to their religion, could take oath and would therefore not be able to have neither a military nor civil office
- Test Act was aimed for Charles II's brother James I

Test Act

- Oath- "I, _____, do declare that I do believe that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the elements of the bread and wine, at or after the consecration thereof by any person what so ever."

James I's Denial of Popish Recusancy

- English puritans believed in strict observance of the Sabbath, disapproving sport games and general welcome on Sundays
- James thought these strictures would prevent Roman Catholics from joining the church of England

- So he ordered the clergy of the church of England to read the Book of Sports from their pulpits, hoping to allow innocent recreation on Sunday while encouraging people to attend church of England

- This order offended the Puritans

- The clergy resisted the order and had to withdraw it



James I's Defense of Popular Recreations

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The Mississippi Bubble

- Was engineered by John Law (a Scottish adventurer, economic theorist, and financial wizard), who was a friend of Duke d'Orléans.
- (1716) Law established Banque Generale, that had authority to issue notes.
- A year later he established the "Company of the West" and with this gained privileges to develop great French territories in the Mississippi River valley in North America.
- This company monopolized French tobacco and African slave trades
- (1719) "Company of the Indies" (originally named Company of the West) held complete power of France's colonial trade.



- Law took over collection of French taxes and the minting of money, therefore controlling both the country's foreign trade and its finances
- Public demand for shares in the company ↑
- Law wanted to get rid of public debt accumulated during the later years of Louis XIV's reign so he sold his company's shares to the public, in exchange for state-issued public securities, or *billets d'état* which also ↑ in value
- Stock-market catastrophe across Europe and the French govt. started printing vast amounts of paper money (accepted by the state's creditors because it could be used to buy more shares of the Company)
- In 1720 the expected profits from the company's colonial ventures were slow and the uniting of the company's stock with the state's finances ended in complete disaster
- The value of the shares declined dramatically general stock market crash in France and other countries → general stock market crash in France and other European countries.
- Law was forced to leave France in December 1720, and his company and bank's debts were later paid and taken over by the state, which ↑ taxes.

Duc de Orléans

- Philippe II, Duke of Orléans (1674–1723),
- Uncle of Louis XV the successor of Louis XIV
- Became regent for Louis XV from 1715-1723 era known as the Regency
- The Regency marked by:
 - financial and moral scandals
 - Further undermined the flattering prestige of the monarchy
- Gambler



Duc de Orléans

- Set up system of councils which failed
 - councils failed but the nobility didn't surrender power
- The one efficient council was Parlement
 - which were courts dominated by nobility
- Approved reinstitution of Parlement of Paris
- Turned over financial management of kingdom to John Law



The French Parlements

- The French Parlement was the deliberative and legislative branch of the government of France
- Appeared in France during the French Revolution
- It had unicameral (one legislative or parliamentary chamber) and bicameral (two legislative or parliamentary chambers) forms
- Its form and functions have taken different forms throughout different political regimes and French constitutions
- The parlement met for one 9 month session every year [president can call for additional meetings]
- Can cause for a government to fall if voted on a censorship motion
- The French Parlements had the largest jurisdiction of all the parlements and was simply known as "the Parlement"
- It proposed changes in France when the Second Estate resisted certain reforms that removed their privileges [exemption from taxes]

The French Parlements



House of The French Parlement

- Members can establish parliamentary enquiry commissions w/ investigative power
- It is composed of the upper chamber and lower chamber
- Each has its own internal regulations and rules of procedure

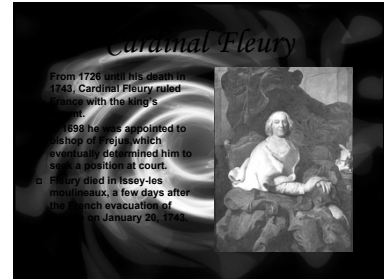
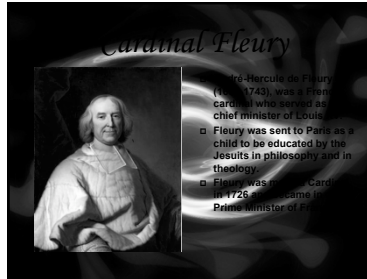
Edict of Nantes and its Revocation



- Issued on April 12 1598 by Henry IV of France to grant Calvinist Protestants of France substantial rights in a nation still considered essentially Catholic. Duke of Nantes had granted to Huguenots the right to worship their religion without (persecution from the state)
- Main concern: civil unity, separated civil from religious unity, & opened paths for secularism and tolerance
- Offered many concessions such as: amnesty, & reinstatement to their civil rights including the right to work, in any field or state & to bring grievances directly to king
- Marked end of 8 religious wars that tore apart population of France during second half of 16th cent.

Edict of Nantes and its Revocation

- Edict aimed primarily to end long-running disruptive French Wars of Religion.
- Henry IV had personal reasons for supporting the Edict. They were: having prior to assuming throne in 1589, he had espoused protestantism and remained sympathetic to Protestant cause; converted to Catholicism only in 1593 in order to secure his position as king.
- Effects of the Revocation of Edict of Nantes: "Sun king" revoked Edict of Nantes (1600) & ordered destruction of Huguenot churches as well as closing of Protestant schools. This was to intimidate Huguenots into converting to Catholicism.
- Protestant churches, schools → closed
- Protestant ministers exiled
- Protestant children → baptized by Catholic priests.



LOUIS XV 15 FEBRUARY-10 MAY 1774



- BORN 15 FEB 1720
- BIRTH PLACES VERSAILLES FRANCES
- DIED 10 MAY 1774
- CAUSES OF DEATH ILLNESS
- GREAT-GRANDSON OF LOUIS XIV
- THIRD SON OF LOUIS DUKE OF BURGUNDY AND MARIE ADELAIDE, PRINCES OF SAVOY

LOUIS XV



- SON OF ELDEST SON OF LOUIS XIV
- SECOND SON OF LOUIS
- ONLY SURVIVING SON OF HIS FATHER
- AGE 5 BECAME KING
- THERE WERE 3 WARS WHILE LOUIS WAS KING
- War of the Polish Succession
- War of the Austrian
- Seven Years War



- Last yr of reign cooperated chancellor, René de Maupeou, effort reform country's inequitable and inefficient system of taxation
- While Louis's time on the throne, the Acadian Deportation of 1755 occurred
- At age 27 he had 10 kids

Jansenism



- Named after Cornelius Jansen.
- Jansenism emphasizes original sin, human depravity, the necessity of divine grace, and predestination.
- Jansen also insisted on justification by faith.

Jansenism

- Jansen emphasis a particular reading of Augustine's idea of efficacious which stressed that only a certain portion of humanity were predestined to be saved.
- Jansen insisted that the love of God was fundamental and that only contrition, and not simple attrition, could save a person.

Jansenism

- Jansen opponents (mainly the Jesuits) condemned his teachings for their alleged similarities to Calvinism.
- Unlike, Calvinism, Jansen rejected the doctrine of assurance that even those who were assured, weren't assured they were going to be saved.
- They made progress among prominent families in Paris.



George I as king of England



- ❖ George favored a Whig administration
- ❖ Was diligent in politics, especially in foreign affairs, diplomacy, and the army
- ❖ His court was private and preferred the company of his German ministers than his British advisors
- ❖ In 1717, there was a quarrel between George and his son, the prince

George I as king of England



- ❖ Whigs supported his succession to the throne
- ❖ His claim to reign depended on the act of parliament
- ❖ He reign instead of ruling
- ❖ Made no effort on learning the customs and language of the country
- ❖ Lacked an interest in arts except for music

George I as king of England

- ❖ Died of a stroke in June 11, 1727 while journeying to Hanover
- ❖ His instincts were authoritarian
- ❖ Managed to stop rebellions without imposing tyranny
- ❖ He learned how to accommodate himself to a system of constitutional rule

Whigs and Tories



- Whigs: Two political parties of English parliament (the other being the Tories) from late 17th century to mid 19th century.
- Whigs' origin lay in constitutional monarchy. (Against absolute rule)
- Whig party was more supported than the Tories which still favored monarch to hold power of the land.
- Whig party under leadership of Charles James Fox in the start of the political party in 1784.

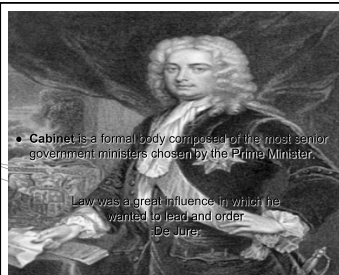
Whigs and the Tories continued...



- Whigs regularly known as the "country party" and the Tories were known as the "court party".

Robert Walpole

Walpole is nevertheless acknowledged as having held the office *de facto* because of his influence within the Cabinet.



- Cabinet is a formal body composed of the most senior government ministers chosen by the Prime Minister.

Law was a great influence in which he wanted to lead and order. Be Jure.



His object was not toous the King's ministers but to make political maneuvering so difficult for them that they would have to take his advice.

Hogarth's view of England's electoral system.

- William Hogarth's roughly satirical *Election* series (a send-up of corruption and chaos in the whole community) fell far short of his earlier narrative series.



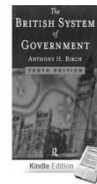
Hogarth's view of England's electoral system.

- *Four Prints of an Election* represents Hogarth's last great set of engravings and is loosely based upon the riotous Oxfordshire election of 1754.



Comparison of political life on the Continent to the British system

- British system had a monarchy.
- The system had a Parliament.
- The British constitution, was not written on a single document.
- British Parliament was formed after the signing of the Magna Carta.



Comparison of political life on the Continent to the British system

- Generally free and responsive to public views.
- Unresponsive to popular political pressure
- Politically and militarily weaker than the absolute monarchies elsewhere.



Sweden & the Great Northern war Eduardo Bravo

Per:3



Sweden vs. Russia

- Russia's monarch Peter the Great wanted the territory of Sweden so he then joined alliance with Augustus and Frederick who both also wanted the same territory.
- In response, Charles XII responded to the hostilities by landing troops near Copenhagen (Denmark).
- Peter the Great was first defeated but he raised taxes and drafted peasants & noblemen into his armed forces. He also better organizes his military and this helps his uprising.
- Peter the Great, Frederick of Denmark, and Augustus of Poland defeated the Swedish.

Major Battles

- November 19, 1706 is the date in which Charles XII fought the Russians near a small town called Laena. Russians had around 40,000 poorly trained troops and Charles had 8,000 troops.
- Russian's casualties round up to around 8,000-10,000 troops Killed in Action. Charles casualties are around 2,000 troops Killed in action.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: LIFE WITHIN

- Life in the Ottoman Empire was a mixture of western and eastern life
- The capitol of the ottoman empire had a unique culture because it was on two continents
- The basic structures of the ottoman empire can be put into two categorizes, Coffeehouse, Hammam

Coffeehouse

- Socialization was a very important part of there culture
- People gathered and exchanged information here



Hammam

- A Hammam was a bath house
- They had played an important role in Ottoman culture, serving as places of social gathering. And ritual cleansing
- After a long journey, cleaning at a bath was a requirement for every Turkish house.



The Ottoman Empire: interaction with Europe

Polish instability and decline 17th century

- Ladislas IV (ruled 1632-48) and John Casimir (ruled 1648-68), was of vasa dynasty and was crowned prince of sweden and this election made conflicts between sweden and poland
- occupying Moscow, Ladislas, was offered the Muscovite throne in 1610, but could not enforce his claim.
- War was waged against turkey over Moldavia
- Poland was successful at war under Ladislas reign but shaken down under John Casimir's rule.
- Poland was occupied and ravaged by the Muscovites and Swedes, followed by Brandenburgers and Transylvanians
- Invaders were eventually driven out, Poland was left exhausted, and in the subsequent treaties surrendered over Ducal or East Prussia to the Elector of Brandenburg I.
- John III Sobieski brought military glory to Poland. However, he failed to strengthen the country's government and international position, which continued to decline

Polish instability and decline in 18th century

- Continuing wars with Turkey, dissension among the nobles, quarrels at the election of every king, the continuance of serfdom, and the persecution of members of Protestant and Orthodox churches laid the country open to interference by other countries
- Augustus II of Saxony succeeded Sobieski, recovered Podolia from Turkey and strengthened its monarchy
- His involvement in the the Great Northern War brought another invasion to Poland
- Charles XII expelled Augustus and leader came back after Charles defeat at Poltava but unable to increase power in monarchy due to russian influence
- In 1733-34 Russian and Saxon forces secured Poland for Augustus III of Saxony
- Poland continued to decline, internal anarchy and foreign opposition preventing reforms
- In augustus death, stanislav augustus ruled certain reforms initiated, Russian interference and support of non-Catholic dissidents led to widespread conservative, Catholic, and patriotic resistance

Hapsburg problems with Empire

By
Peter chhun
10/31/08

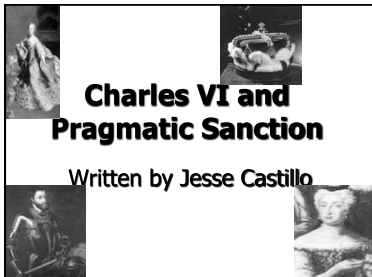
Hapsburg

- Important royal houses of Europe.
- Known for supplying all but one of the Holy Roman Emperors between 1452 and 1806.



Charles VI and Pragmatic Sanction

Written by Jesse Castillo



Charles VI



- The Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, a legal mechanism designed to ensure that the Austrian throne and Habsburg lands would be inherited by Emperor Charles VI's daughter, Maria Theresa, was part of the law of the house of Austria.
- In 1526, a year after his election as emperor, he ceded his Austrian territories to his brother Ferdinand I of Germany to satisfy the Prince-electors who feared he would be too powerful to retained him.
- The Austrian branch later acquired the hereditary crowns of Bohemia and Hungary. The throne of the Holy Roman Empire was virtually also an Austrian heirloom; although nominally an elected post, it was held by the house of Habsburg from 1439 to 1806 with only a single five-year interruption
- The Spanish branch died out in 1700 with the death of King Charles II of Spain and the War of the Spanish Succession resulted.
- As the war in progress, Emperor Leopold I, head of the Austrian branch, tried to establish an explicit law of succession within his surviving branch of the family.



The Pragmatic Sanction Failure


- Charles VI spent the time of his reign preparing Europe for a female ruler, but he did not prepare his daughter, Maria Theresa.
- read her documents, take her to meetings, allow her to be introduced to ministers, nor have any preparation for the power she would receive in 1740.
- Charles VI did not prepare Maria because that meant giving up hope of having a son to succeed him
- Charles VI managed to get the great European powers to agree to the Pragmatic Sanction (for the time being), and died in 1740 with no male heirs. If
- France, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony reneged, and contested the claims of his daughter Maria Theresa on his Austrian lands, and initiated the War of the Austrian Succession, in which Austria lost Silesia to Prussia.
- first time in several hundred years that the position was not held by a Habsburg. As Charles VII, he lost Bavaria to the Austrian army and then died.
- His son, Maximilian III Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, supported Austria's claims in exchange for the return of Bavaria, and Maria Theresa's husband was elected Holy Roman Emperor as Francis I in 1745.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pragmatic_Sanction

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The Turkish Siege of Vienna


- The **Siege of Vienna** in 1529, distinct from Battle of Vienna in 1683, was the first attempt of Muslim Ottoman Empire, led by Sultan Suleiman I to capture city of Vienna, Austria.
- Siege signaled Ottoman Empire's highwater mark and the end Ottoman expansion in central Europe, though 150 years of tension and incursions followed, culminating in Battle of Vienna in 1683.
- Some historians believe that Suleiman's main objective in 1529 was to re-establish Ottoman control over Hungary, and that the decision to attack Vienna so late in the season was opportunistic.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Vienna#Background

Background


- August 1526, Sultan Suleiman I, also known as Suleiman the Lawgiver and Suleiman the Magnificent, defeated forces of King Louis II of Hungary at Battle of Mohács.
- As result, Ottomans gained control of southern Hungary, while Archduke of Austria claimed vacant Hungarian throne in right of his wife, Anna Jagellonica.
- Ferdinand, however, won recognition only in western Hungary but John Zápolya challenged him for crown and was recognised as king by Suleiman in return for accepting vassal status within the Ottoman Empire.
- Following Diet of Pozsony on 26 October, Ferdinand declared King of Hungary due to marriage to Louis' sister and his own sister being the widow of Louis.
- Ferdinand set out to enforce claim on Hungary and captured Buda.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Vienna#Background


Background

- Gains short-lived and by 1529, Ottoman counter-attack swiftly negated all gains by Ferdinand in campaigns in 1527 and 1528.
- Ferdinand, however, won recognition only in western Hungary; noble called John Zápolya, from power-base in Transylvania, north-eastern Hungary, challenged him for crown and was recognised as king by Suleiman in return for accepting vassal status within the Ottoman Empire.
- Following the Diet of Pozsony on 26 October, Ferdinand was declared King of Hungary due to his marriage to Louis' sister and his own sister being the widow of Louis.
- Ferdinand set out to enforce claim on Hungary and captured Buda.
- These gains, she attack swiftly neg campaigns in 1527.




http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Vienna#Background


FREDERICK WILLIAM, THE GREAT ELECTOR



- **Titled himself, "Great Elector" because of his military and political skill.**
- **Became Elector of Brandenburg in 1640**
- **Became the Duke of Prussia in 1640**



- Establish himself and his successors as the central uniting power by breaking the local noble estates, organizing a royal bureaucracy, and building a strong army.
- Rebuild his territories from the Thirty Years' War.
- The Brandenburg estates refused to grant Frederick new taxes, however, he proceeded to collect them by military force.
- Used the money to build an army.
- Develop his army, known as the Prussian Army.






- He is notable for his joint victory with Swedish forces at the Battle of Warsaw, but the Swedes turned on him at the behest of King Louis XIV of France and invaded Brandenburg.
- Then, he caught the Swedes by surprise and managed to defeat them on the field at the Battle of Fehrbellin, destroying the myth of Swedish military invincibility.
- He later destroyed another Swedish army that invaded the Duchy of Prussia during the Great Sleigh Drive in 1678.

Frederick I

- King of Germany and Italy he was also the Holy Roman Emperor.
- Frederick drowned while leading the Third Crusade.
- Third Crusade also known as King's Crusade.
- Third Crusade was a crusade which was led by Richard I and the king of France.
- This Crusade failed because an army from disagreement and fighting which could not be united by religious ideals.
- The failure of the Third Crusade would lead to the Fourth Crusade 6 yrs. Later.
- To restore the Empire to the position it had occupied the new king saw clearly that the restoration of order in Germany was a necessary preliminary to the enforcement of the imperial rights in Italy.



Frederick I

- Frederick was one of the greatest monarchs of medieval Germany.
- As part of his general policy of concessions of formal power to the German princes and ending the civil wars within the kingdom.
- Frederick then focused on restoring peace in the Rhineland.

Frederick I

- In March 1153, Frederick concluded the treaty of Constance with the Pope whereby, in return for his coronation, he promised to defend the papacy.

Frederick William the I

Lupe Soto
Per 3
11-4-08

Frederick William I

- King in Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg
- Born in Berlin to Frederick I of Prussia and Sophia Charlotte of Hanover.
- His father had successfully acquired the title of King for the margraves of Brandenburg.



Contributions

- Frederick William's contribution to the state of Prussia primarily consisted of civic service reforms.
- Developed the international reputation of the Prussian military, and increasing the overall efficiency and discipline of his military.
- Intern placed Prussia as an entity on a par with Early modern France, The Kingdom of Great Britain, and other politically dominate during the 18 century.



Relationships with Frederick II

- Frederick William wanted him to become a fine soldier. As a little child Fritz was awakened each morning by the firing of a cannon. At the age of 6 he was given his own regiment of children to drill as cadets and a year later he was given a miniature arsenal.
- Fritz was beaten for being thrown off a bolting horse and for wearing gloves in cold weather. Frederick William would frequently mistreat Fritz he preferred his younger sibling August William.



Youth

- Frederick was born in Berlin, the son of king Frederick William I of Prussia and Sophia Dorothea of Hanover.
- Frederick William had developed a formidable army and encouraged centralization but was also known for his authoritarianism and temper.
- He would strike men in the face with his cane and kick women in the street justifying his outburst as religious righteousness.



King Ship

- When Frederick ascended the throne as 'King in Prussia' in 1740 Prussia consisted of scattered territories including Cleves, mark, and ravers berg in the west of holy roman empire.
- He was titled king in Prussia because this was only part of historical Prussia; he was to declare himself king of Prussia after acquiring most of the rest in 1772.



Warfare

- Frederick's goal was to modernize and unite his vulnerably disconnected lands; towards the end he fought wars mainly against Austria whose Habsburg dynasty reigned as holy Roman Emperors almost continuously from the 15th century until 1806.
- Established Prussia as the fifth smallest European great power by using the resources his frugal father had cultivated.



Modernization

- Frederick managed to transform Prussia from a European backwater to an economically strong and politically reformed state.
- During the region of Frederick, the effects of the seven years war and gaining of Silesia greatly changed the economy.
- The circulation of depreciated money kept prices high.



The Prussian Army

- The Prussian army was the army of the kingdom of Prussia.
- It was vital to dev. of Brandenburg-Prussia as Euro. pow.
- King Frederick the Great led the troops to victory during the 18th cen. Silesian Wars & increased prestige of the kingdom of Prussia.
- Army was outdated by beginning of Napoleonic Wars.
- Prussia was defeated by France in the War of 4th Coalition.
- Under leadership of Gerhard von Scharnhorst, Prussian reformers modernized Prussian army which participated in defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in War of 6th Coalition.
- Prussian army was successful in 19th cen. Wars against Denmark, Austria, and France allowing Prussians to unify Germany and create German Empire in 1871.
- The Prussia army formed core of Imperial German Army which was replaced after WW I with.



The Creation

- The Prussian army grew out of forces created during the reign of elector Fredrick William.
- After acceding electoral throne Frederic started building a standing army to better defend his state in spring 1644.
- Jon von Norprath recruited forces in Duchy of Cleves and organized an army of 3,000 Dutch and German soldiers in 1645.
- In 1645 assistance from France, territorial rival of Habsburg Austria and received French subsidies.
- The growth of his army allowed him to achieve territorial acquisitions in 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.
- Frederick based his reforms on those of Louvois, War Minister of king Louis XIV of France.
- Provincial states desired reduction in army's size during peacetime but the elector avoided between Frederic and states of



Silesian Wars

- Frederic I | Williams son disbanded Potsdam Giants & used their foundation to create seven new regiments and 10,000 troops
- New king also added sixteen battalions, five squadrons of hussars, and a squadron of life guards.
- Disregarding the Pragmatic Sanction Frederic began Silesian Wars

The Prussian army achieved victory over Austria in the Battle of Mollwitz (1741).



Birth of the Romanov dynasty

- Reign of Ivan the Terrible (Ivan IV)
- Had a personality change: turn him from a program of sensible reform of law, gov., & army to violent personal tyranny



- After Ivan's death : "TIME OF TROUBLES"
 - Nobles elected Michael Romanov (17 years old) as tsar = dynasty that ruled Russia
 - Michael and his successors (Aleksei & Theodore II) gave stability & modest bureaucratic centralization to Russia (but it was still weak & impoverished)
- After years of turmoil : boyars (old nobility) still had much control over bureaucracy & gov. and tsar had danger of mutiny from streitsy (guards of Moscow garrison)



Peter Becomes Tsar of Russia

- Peter was born in Moscow, Russia
- His parents were Alexis I of Russia and his second wife Nataliya Kirillovna Naryshkina
- He was said to be 6 foot 8 and had some sort of epilepsy that caused him to have tics and twitches
- It was said that his feet, hands, and head were to small for his body
- He became the Tsar of Russia at the tender age of 10 in 1682
- Before he became the Tsar of Russia, there was some controversy over who should be next to take the throne



Life as the Tsar



- During his reign, Peter centralized government, modernized the army, created a navy and increased the subjugation and subjection of the peasants
- He learned how to be carpenter, talked to mathematicians and learned how best to train soldiers
- Russia was divided into 3 forms of government: local, provincial, and central
- Peter favored using the army for policy initiation rather than his civil service
- He became involved in the Great Northern War which was fought between Russia and Sweden for supremacy in the Baltic Sea
- Peter wished to make Russia a maritime power

Controversy about the Tsar



- Peter had 2 wives with whom he had 11 children
- His eldest son and heir was Alexei
- Alexei had been tortured and killed on Peter's orders in 1718 because he had disobeyed his father and opposed official policies
- Soon after peace was made with Sweden, Peter was acclaimed *Emperor of All Russia*
- when the office of the Russian Orthodox Church fell vacant, Peter had refused to name a replacement, allowing the Patriarch's Coadjutor (or deputy) to discharge the duties of the office

The Demise of Peter the Great

- Peter the Great died on February 8, 1725
- His death was said to have been caused by uremia which is a term to loosely describe kidney failure
- Peter inherited an uneducated, untrained, uncivilized and superstitious country that excluded itself from European society, economy, and politics
- He prodded a relatively backwards Muscovy state into a modernized Russia that competed with other European powers.



BOYARS

- ❑ Were the highest rank of feudal Muscovy, Kievan Russian, Bulgarian, Wallachian, and Moldavian aristocracies
- ❑ They were only second to the princes
- ❑ They exercised a considerable amount of military power through support of the Kievan Princes



Russian boyar from XVII century
voivode of the great regiment

Boyars

- ❑ Being a boyar included: being a land-owner, having serfs and having a military and/or administrative function. They had to be all three because if they had one without the other then they'd be considered something else like a "Mazil"
- ❑ Generally a Prince was a boyar before he became a prince, it was known as the ultimate form of a boyar
- ❑ Peter I attacked on boyars for their attachments to Russian culture
- ❑ He shaved off their beards, sheared off the sleeves of their shirts and coats and were made the butt of jokes

Streltsy

- ❑ The Streltsy are riflemen that belonged to the units of Russia
- ❑ They were at the top of the hierarchy, their social status was great
- ❑ In 1698, while Peter I was abroad, the Streltsy rebelled
- ❑ In this rebellion, about a thousand rebels died and their corpses were left on display to discourage disloyalty



The case of Aleksei

- The conflict between Tsar Peter the Great & his son & heir Tsarevich Aleksei is a classic story in Russian history.
- It's supposed to show the struggles between old & new, between the new Europeanized Russia & Old Muscovite conservatism, & of culture & obscurantism.

Peter & Aleksei

- Peter raised him as his heir.
- He made him study a modern curriculum with foreign tutors.
- He would take him to the battlefield & naval displays to teach him to "love everything that contributes to the glory & honor of the fatherland."
- In 1712 Peter married him to the German princess Charlotte of Wolfenbüttel, who he soon left for peasant mistress.

Peter The Great's

Westernization and Secular Control of the Church

- Peter the Great reformed the Russian Church.
- Peter challenged the domestic structure of Russia.
- Education and economy were also subjects Peter tried to reform as well.
- Peter's most important influence to reform the church was the fact that the church was a wealthy institution.
- Peter the Great believed the church should be subordinate to his absolute ruling.
- The church rejected Peter's idea of becoming modernized.
- After Patriarch Adrian, head of the church, died, control of the church was shifted to a government department called the Monastyrskii Prikaz.
- The department was subordinate to Peter. Control was the shifted to the Holy Synod.
- Life in Russia began to function differently.

*Peter's reforms of the church led to its westernization.

*The monarchy and the feudal system were strengthened due to these reforms.

*Class, military, women's roles, religion and government began to function differently in the Russian Empire.

*Peter's power of government was greatly increased.

*The Orthodox church was highly supervised by the government.

*Class became more about government service as compared to birthright.

*A Navy was formed, the army strengthened, opened academies, and hired diplomats.

*Women began to get an education and had more rights.



Peter the Great surrounded by warfare.

Peter the Great and St. Petersburg



Peter the Great

- Born in Moscow on May 30, 1672.
- Died in St. Petersburg on January 28, 1725.
- Proclaimed emperor of Russia in 1682.
- Forced to rule with brother and sister due to political struggles within the country.
- Opened his country to worldwide influences.



St. Petersburg

- Founded in 1703 on the delta of the Neva River during the 21 year war with Sweden.
- 1712, Peter moved Russian capital to St. Petersburg.
- When war ended, Russia was declared an empire and Peter proclaimed himself Emperor.
- Peter reorganizes government to establish better trading.

